

FOR EXCESSIVE URIC ACID

TRY THE WILLIAMS TREATMENT

50 Cent Bottle (32 Doses) FREE

Just because you start the day worried and tired, stiff legs and arms and muscles, an aching head, burning back and bearing down pains in the back—worn out before the day begins, do not think you have to stay in that condition.

Be strong, well and vigorous, with no more pains from stiff joints, sore muscles, rheumatic suffering, aching back or kidney trouble.

If you suffer from bladder weakness, with burning, scalding pains, or if you are in and out of bed half a dozen times a night, you will appreciate the relief, comfort and strength this treatment gives.

To prove the Williams Treatment conquers kidney and bladder disease, rheumatism and all other ailments when due to excessive uric acid, no matter how chronic or stubborn, if you have never tried the Williams Treatment, we will give you one 50 cent bottle (32 doses) free if you will cut out this notice and send it with your name and address, and 10¢ to help pay distribution expenses. The Dr. D. A. Williams Company, Dept. 20807, Post Office Box, East Hampton, Conn. Send at once and you will receive by parcel post a regular 50¢ bottle, without charge and without incurring any obligation. Only one bottle to the same address or family—Adv.

MITES IN POULTRY HOUSES.

Crude Petroleum Sprays Will Make Old Yards Habitable.

Lice by day and mites by night furnish the unhappy condition of poultry kept under insanitary surroundings. Treatments for lice are not effective for mites because the latter work only at night, making raids on the fowls from their hiding places in crevices of the roosts and cracks of the building. To destroy mites and keep the flock free of their depredations, insecticide sprays and a sanitary building are necessary. In "Mites and Lice on Poultry," farmers' bulletin 801, F. C. Bishop and H. P. Wood of the bureau of entomology, U. S. department of agriculture, tells how a complete renovation can be done.

The presence of mites is indicated by small black and white specks on the roosts—the excrement of these insects. The first step is to get rid of the hiding places so far as possible. The roosts should be taken down and all unnecessary boards and boxes removed. In heavily infested houses the mites are to be found in all parts of the building, including the roof. Where they are less numerous, the infestations usually are confined to the roosts and nests and the walls immediately adjacent. For small coops a hand atomizer will suffice for applying insecticides as sprays, but for larger houses a bucket pump, knapsack sprayer, or barrel pump is desirable. A rather coarse spray should be applied from all angles and thoroughly driven into the cracks. The floor also should be treated, as many mites fall to the floor when the roosts are being removed.

Of the several materials that have proved effective, one of the so-called wood preservatives, consisting of certain coal tar products, known as anthracene oil, with zinc chloride added, has given particularly good results. Its repellent power lasts for months. The cost is about \$1 a gallon, but twice the quantity may be obtained by reducing with equal parts of kerosene.

Crude petroleum is almost as effective, retains its killing power for several weeks, and in most localities is very cheap. It will spray better if thinned with one part of kerosene to four parts of crude oil.

Each of these materials often contain foreign particles which should be strained out before spraying is begun. It has been found that one thorough application of either of these materials will completely eradicate the mites from an infested chicken house, but ordinarily it is advisable to make a second application a month after the first, and in some cases a third treatment is required. These subsequent applications may be made with a brush, using the materials pure and covering only the roosts, their supports, the walls adjoining, and the nests if they are infested. This method of application is effective for the first treatment also if the houses are not heavily infested. Poultry should be kept out of the treated buildings until the material is well dried into the wood.

Used as a dip, crude petroleum will also destroy the small mite which causes scaly leg. In dipping for this mite the solution should not be allowed to reach the flesh above the infestation, or to get on the feathers.

Every Night
For Constipation
Headache, Indigestion, etc.
BRANDRETH PILLS
Safe and Sure

IVER JOHNSON
What's Your Hurry, Bill?
A mile from the factory makes Bill twenty minutes. Sam does it in four on his bicycle. Sam is always on time. Iver Johnson's half the way on a heavy breakfast and is usually late.



Send for 4-page book of Bicycles, Motorcycles, Revolvers and Automobiles.

A. M. FLANDERS
207 North Main Street

RANDOLPH

Charles Blaisdell Died Friday Afternoon of Heart Disease.

The death of Charles Blaisdell occurred on Friday afternoon after a long illness with heart trouble, with which he had suffered much. Mr. Blaisdell moved into the Mann tenement on Park street less than a month ago, where he was cared for by his daughter, Mrs. Simons, but since that time had failed rapidly. Mr. Blaisdell was born in Norwich 69 years ago, and much of his life had been passed in that town and at Hartford. He had also lived in this town several years and for the last three years he had been with his sister, Mrs. Ketchum, since his health failed. Mr. Blaisdell married Katherine Wardrobe of Canada and to them were born two daughters, both of whom survive. Mrs. Simons, with whom he was at the time of his death, and Mrs. Sanderson of Barnard. A sister, Mrs. Ketchum, also survives. The funeral services were held from the house this morning, Rev. H. E. Hinckley officiating, and interment was in Hartford, the remains being taken there by train.

N. C. Greene went to Barre and Montpelier Saturday to join Mrs. Greene in a visit with relatives.

Mrs. W. O. Morrill and her son, Everett Morrill, of Springfield, Mass., were in town Saturday for a short visit with the former's father, Fabian Dupuis, and Mrs. Nettie Rix. Mrs. Harry Howard of Norwich was also entertained at the same home Saturday.

C. F. Stevens, after passing about three months in Florida, most of the time at Jacksonville, returned here Friday night.

There was a game of ball at the athletic field Saturday between the Hartford team and the local team which resulted in a victory for the latter, the score being 1 to 0. Previous to the game there was a flag raising, the flag being a gift of Col. Israel Converse, chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the field. The exercises were the singing of "America," which was led by cornet and trombone, and as the flag was raised to its place on the pole speaking by Prin. Ham and Asst. Powers. "The Star Spangled Banner" was also sung.

Mrs. C. R. Pratt has received news of the death of her sister, Mrs. Page, in California, her death having occurred last week. Mrs. Page moved with her husband to California from Burlington about 11 years ago, and four years ago her husband died.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ford, who have been passing the winter in Florida, have started on their return trip home and are expected this week.

The play given by the senior class Friday night was a great success in every way and the class must realize a neat little sum to add to their treasury.

BETHEL

Thomas Lee and his daughter, Dorothy, returned yesterday from Salem, Mass., where they went last Wednesday to be present Thursday at the funeral of Mr. Lee's father.

Charles Gratton is visiting his old home at Altona, N. Y., and during his absence Charles M. Beckwith is working at the mill.

C. C. Paine is recovering from the effects of an operation which he underwent last week at the Greene sanatorium.

Miss Nina Cox is at the Randolph sanatorium awaiting an operation for goitre.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Smead were in Northfield yesterday to visit Mrs. Smead's sister, Mrs. Stillman Joyce, who is ill with measles.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Dinsmore were called to Gayville last Thursday by the serious illness of Mrs. Dinsmore's brother, Elsie P. Boutwell, who died Saturday of bronchial pneumonia. Mr. Boutwell, who was well known here, was a lifelong resident of Stockbridge and a veteran of the Civil war, being a member of Co. A, 16th Vermont regiment, often known as the Bethel company. Mr. Boutwell never married and carried on a farm first on Boutwell hill and then on the river road a mile below Gayville. He is survived by his sister, Lura, who has kept house for him many years and his sister, Augusta, wife of A. L. Dinsmore of this place. Within a few years two brothers and two sisters of the large family have died. The funeral will be held to-morrow at 1 o'clock, with burial at Mount Pleasant cemetery.

Tom Cotton, president of the Dartmouth college Y. M. C. A., preached yesterday at the Congregational church.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Korpela of Lebanon, N. H., former residents, are visiting at August Hall's.

Miss Marion E. Bullard has accepted a position as matron of the Randolph sanatorium and will begin work about June 1.

C. F. Shepard went Saturday to Andover, Mass., with his mother, Mrs. John F. Shepard of South Royalton, who is to pass the summer there.

Rix M. Williams, who works in the tale mine at East Granville, was home over Sunday, the first time in four weeks. James F. Carney and family of Montpelier are at Hope cottage for the summer. The Carneys spend every summer at their farm and make the summers as long as possible.

The Use of Granite in House Building.

Several years ago the Norwegian government gave a traveling scholarship to J. Holmgren. The young man took advantage of this opportunity to make an investigation of the use of granite for house building in Norway and Scotland and his report has recently been available. Mr. Holmgren describes the earlier efforts in Norway to make the natural stone of the country a common building material. In Norway the stone has mostly been used as an external coating for brick walls. These often proved damp, first, because of leakage in the masonry, allowing water to penetrate from the outside, and, second, because of the condensation of the atmospheric moisture of the room. The method in Scotland, in which the walls throughout were of granite well packed with chips and lime mortar, is much better and is not open to this objection. Perhaps one reason for this is that the walls inside are lined with lath and plaster, a thing that has until now not been used in Norway. This forms an isolating air-membrane around the house.

Mr. Holmgren further finds that granite houses are built cheaper in Scotland than in Norway. One of the reasons for this is the use of granite throughout the walls, which makes it possible for the quarries to sell not only the choice material as in Norway, but also the poorer qualities, the average price of the stone becoming the lowest possible. Another reason is the predominant use of regularly coursed masonry, the better organization of the work, and the use of practical cranes for handling the stone.

BEST LIVER AND BOWEL LAXATIVE FOR FAMILY USE

"Cascarets" Regulate Women, Men and Children Without Injury

Take When Bileless, Headachy, for Colds, Bad Breath, Sour Stomach



WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Instead of nasty, harsh pills, salts, castor oil or dangerous calomel, why don't you keep Cascarets handy in your home? Cascarets act on the liver and thirty feet of bowels so gently you don't realize you have taken a cathartic, but they act thoroughly and can be depended upon when a good liver and bowel cleansing is necessary—they move the bile and poison from the bowels without griping and sweeten the stomach. You eat one or two at night like candy, and you wake up feeling fine, the headache, biliousness, bad breath, coated tongue, sour stomach, constipation, or bad cold disappears. Mothers should give cold, feverish or bilious children a whole Cascarets any time—they are harmless and safe for the little folks.—Adv.

TOPSHAM

Norman McLam and Miss Myrtle Blood Married April 17.

On Tuesday evening, April 17, two of our popular young people, Norman McLam and Miss Myrtle Blood, were united in marriage by the pastor, Rev. C. A. Lay. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride, only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties being present. Mr. and Mrs. McLam have the best wishes of hosts of friends for a long and happy wedded life.

Mrs. E. E. Powers is on the sick list. The village school resumed its sessions Monday morning, with the same teachers as last term.

Mrs. P. J. McNamara is better, but still confined to the bed most of the time.

The many friends here of O. D. Willey of South Ryegate are sorry to learn that he is in the hospital at Hanover. All hope for a speedy recovery.

William Sanborn of Bradford was in town on Monday.

Several from here attended the funeral of Mrs. Fred White at Ryegate Corner last Wednesday.

Mrs. Henry Bowen is quite ill with throat trouble.

Eugene Williams, who has been very ill with pneumonia, is much improved at this writing.

Miss Jessie McLean, the nurse who has been caring for Mrs. P. J. McNamara, was dismissed last Tuesday and went to South Ryegate to spend a few days before returning to Barre.

Charles Evans has gone to Newbury to do carpenter work.

Mrs. G. K. Church of Bradford, who has been spending several days with her niece, Mrs. P. J. McNamara, returned home last Wednesday.

Miss Mildred Powers returned from Groton last Tuesday, where she has been the guest for two weeks of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Caldwell. She is assisting in the home of P. J. McNamara for the present.

Mrs. O. P. Dickey was taken critically ill on Wednesday, and she remains in a serious condition.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Eastman were in Bradford on Wednesday, C. E. Dickerman acting as chauffeur.

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Long and Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Eastman were at Groton on Thursday to attend the funeral of Matthew Caldwell.

ROCHESTER

Harold Hubbard and William Kent have returned to their school in Randolph.

Ida Harvey is ill with pleurisy.

Rev. O. B. Wells attended conference in Newport last week.

Henry Hubbard has finished work in Springfield and is at home for the summer.

After an illness of several weeks of typhoid fever, Luna and Leila Smith, aged eight and 12 passed away Saturday.

Rev. A. N. Blackford was in Brattleboro last week to attend a ministers' meeting.

Charles Stockwell was a guest of his mother, Mrs. Emily Stockwell, last week. Mr. Roberts has moved his family from Gayville into Mrs. Charles Flint's house.

E. W. Chase returned last week from Florida. His uncle, Ezekiel Emerson, is better.

HANCOCK

Floyd Curtis is recovering from the measles.

Mrs. Henry Manning is in Warren helping care for her son's wife and young child, who are ill with the measles.

The W. C. T. U. reorganized recently at the home of Mrs. Elmore Goodyear and elected Mrs. Daisy Goodyear president and Mrs. Capt. Church secretary.

Little Keith Aldrich has returned to his home in Rochester after spending a week with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Church.

The rear of the log drive passed through Thursday.

John Robson of Burlington was in town recently.

Raymond Martin was in Burlington last week to take the army examination.

Mrs. Worth Shampney, who has been quite sick with bronchitis, is improving.

If Lives Were as an Open

book, one of the best chapters of a man's life would be read in his life insurance. This chapter should be in every man's life. Is it in yours? National Life Insurance Co. of N. Y. (Mutual). S. S. Ballard, general agent, Rialto building, Montpelier, Vt.

WASHINGTON

New Books Added to Public Library as State Aid for 1917.

The following list of books was added to the Washington public library as state aid for 1917: "Guide to Biography for Young Readers" (Jennett C. H.), "American Master of Sculpture" (Adrian C. H.), "School Sanitation and Decoration" (Burbridge and Bailey), "Midsummer Night's Dream" (Shakespeare), "Germany and England" (Cramb), "How Farmers Co-operate and Double Profits" (Poe), "Foresters' Manual" (Seton), "Little Girls' Sewing Book" (Klickmann), "Indian Boys and Girls" (Mar), "Arlo" (Cobb), "Helen and Fifth Cousins" (Gilchrist), "Boys' Mountain Wonderland" (Paine), "Rocky Mountain Wonderland" (Mills), "American Country Girl" (Grow), "Blackfeet Tales of Glacier National Park" (Schultz), "Old Glory" (Andrews), "Wonder Tales Retold" (Pyle), "Boy Pioneers" (Bard), "Discontented Little Elephant" (Somerville), "Tale of Tom Kitten" (Potter), "Tommy Trot's Visit to Santa" (Page), "Billy Tossell, M. D." (Duncan), "Twins of Tumbledown" (Horrall), "Hitting the Dark Trail" (Hawkes), "Charmed Life of Miss Austin" (Morwin), "Solitude and Solitude" (Mosefield), "Worm Doorstep" (Sherwood), "Eternal Feminine" (Fiske), "Strangers Wedding" (George), "Pleasant Ways of St. Meard" (King), "Seed of the Righteous" (Tompkins).

U. S. STANDARDS FOR WHEAT.

Secretary of Agriculture Establishes Standards Under Grain Standards Act.

The official grain standards of the United States for wheat were fixed, established, promulgated, and published today, March 31, by the secretary of agriculture, under the authority given in the grain standards act. The standards are to become effective as follows: Standards for hard red winter wheat, soft red winter wheat, common white wheat, and white club wheat, are to become effective on July 1, 1917. The standards for all other wheats, including spring wheats, are to become effective on the first day of August, 1917.

The use of these standards after they become effective is required for what shipped from any point in the United States in interstate or foreign commerce and sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade. The act, however, permits the interstate or foreign shipment of grain sold by sample or by type, or under any description which is not false or misleading and does not include any of the terms of the official grain standard.

The standards for wheat promulgated today divide wheat into the following classes and sub-classes:

Class 1—Hard Red Spring—This class shall include all varieties of hard red spring wheat, but shall not include more than ten per centum of other wheat or wheats. This class is divided into four sub-classes as follows: Dark northern spring, northern spring, red spring, and spring humpback.

Class 2—Common and Red Durum—This class includes all varieties of durum wheat, but shall not include more than ten per centum of other wheat or wheats. This class is divided into three sub-classes as follows: Amber durum, durum, and red durum.

Class 3—Hard Red Winter—This class shall include all varieties of hard red winter wheat, but shall not include more than ten per centum of other wheat or wheats. This class is divided into three sub-classes as follows: Dark hard winter, hard winter, yellow hard winter.

Class 4—Soft Red Winter—This class shall include all varieties of soft red winter wheat, also red club and red hybrid wheats of the Pacific northwest, but shall not include more than ten per centum of other wheat or wheats. This class is divided into two sub-classes as follows: Hard white, soft white.

Class 5—Common White—This class shall include all varieties, except Sonora, or common white wheat, whether winter or spring grown, but shall not include more than ten per centum of other wheat or wheats. This class is divided into two sub-classes as follows: Hard white, soft white.

Class 6—White Club—This class shall include all varieties and hybrids of white club wheat, and the common white wheat known as Sonora, but shall not include more than ten per centum of other wheat or wheats.

Each sub-class of wheat is divided into six grades, described as No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, and sample grade. All standards are fixed on a dockage basis. This contemplates that, in the grading of the wheat, all weeds, seeds, and the like will be removed by proper sieves and that the residue of wheat will be graded according to its quality and condition.

In addition, the regulations provide for methods of grading mixed wheat, smutty wheat, and treated wheat. The order establishing the wheat standards defines bases of determination of percentages, dockage, mixed wheat, smutty wheat, treated wheat, test weight per bushel, percentage of moisture, heat-damaged kernels, and inseparable foreign material.

Section 4 of the order provides that any grain which, when free from dockage, contains more than six per centum of grain of a kind or kinds other than wheat shall not be classified as wheat.

The standards are published as service and regulatory announcements No. 22, office of markets and rural organizations, U. S. department of agriculture, which will be sent, on application, to those interested.

WORKING A SMALL GARDEN.

Grow Crops Most Sure to Satisfy the Family.

If a backyard garden 40x56 feet in Minnesota can be made to supply enough vegetables, aside from potatoes, celery and cabbage, to keep a family of six mature persons all the year, and some of their neighbors, there are great hopes for the small back yards in Vermont, says the agricultural extension service of the University of Vermont.

When only a small plot is available, grow crops most sure to satisfy the desires of the family to be supplied—do not be content to raise a single crop in each row, but plan to get two crops at once in some rows, and as fast as a crop matures, put in another getting two and sometimes three crops from a single row in a year.

Aim to grow those vegetables in which freshness is an important quality. For example, peas and string beans lose quality rapidly if not prepared and cooked almost immediately after being picked. Sweet corn, radish and lettuce are best when served direct from the garden, and the same is true of most vegetables. Potatoes, squash and melons require

Why Not Get Rid of Eczema?

If your skin itches and burns with eczema or any such tormenting, unsightly skin disease, simply wash the sore places with Resinol Soap and hot water, dry, and apply a little Resinol Ointment. Usually the itching stops INSTANTLY. If you no longer have to dig and scratch, sleep becomes possible, and healing begins. That is because the soothing, antiseptic Resinol medication arrests the action of the disease, and almost always restores the tortured, inflamed skin to perfect health—quickly, easily, and at little cost. Prescribed by doctors for over 20 years, and sold by every druggist.

What the Right Soap Does for Your Skin

Money cannot buy a purer, more cleansing toilet soap than Resinol Soap. And the healing Resinol medication in it helps to keep the complexion clear, fresh, and beautiful.

too much space to command a place in the small garden, likewise corn and cucumbers, unless they can be worked in along the borders. It is well to grow a few specialties of which the family are fond, and which may be troublesome or expensive to purchase; okra, for example, is seldom found in small markets but is very desirable for use in soup making and worthy of a little space. A short row of parsley and a bunch of chives or other herbs take up little space but are often used by the resourceful cook.

If these small gardens are to give maximum returns in economy and pleasure to the gardener, every available foot of space must work continuously from early spring until frost. This means good planning and arrangement, a wise choice of vegetables, both in kind and amount of each to plant. Companion cropping, succession cropping and good care are very essential.

Companion cropping is a method used to intensify the cropping procedure. It means growing a crop in a row with another, such as radish and beets; the radish break the soil for the beets, grow fast and are mature before the beets are crowded. Radish and lettuce may be grown between cabbage or tomato plants.

Succession crops are follow-up crops, as early peas followed by spinach, early beans and beets by late celery, radish followed by lettuce and the lettuce by fall turnips.

In the city or suburban home, the labor in a small garden furnishes both recreation and exercise before and after office hours.

False to the End.

The German government seems to be determined to maintain to the end the reputation for hypocrisy, deceit and falsehood which it acquired at the beginning of the war. This is manifested in its pretence of being surprised and grieved at the American declaration of war and its protestations that it has done nothing to deserve such treatment.

It began the process when it declared war against France on account of the invasion and bombardment of Germany by French military airplanes, an invasion which, as now officially confessed in Germany, never occurred. It continued it with tales of atrocities committed by Belgian civilians against German soldiers, tales which have been proved false, and with stories of documents found at Brussels showing a conspiracy against Germany by Belgium, France and England, stories containing not a word of truth.

It published glowing reports of German aerial raids upon London and Liverpool, with incredible damage and destruction, which were entirely products of invention. It sought to justify its Lusitania infamy with testimony that the vessel was armed; testimony which was admitted by the German spy who gave it to have been false and perjured. It would be tedious to go through the whole list of misrepresentations and wanton falsehoods. The latest of the series is a logical sequel to the many which had gone before.

It is indeed nothing more than that. It is an appalling indictment of the German state of mind. For Germany is either sincere or insincere in protesting that she knows of no cause for war which she has given to America. If she is sincere, as we are inclined to assume, that fact is sufficient stigmatism. But if she is sincere what in the world are we to think of her? By her own admission and according to indisputable evidence she has ignored treaties to which she and we are parties, she has violated international law in which she and we are both interested, she has destroyed American property, she has murdered and massacred American citizens, she has through her paid agents and spies committed wholesale arson and murder in American cities, she has conspired for domestic revolt in the United States, and has intrigued for an alien league against us which should invade our territory, conquer it and partition it among themselves as spoils of war. And all this while maintaining diplomatic relations with us and professing friendship for us.

If Germany is sincere in thinking that these things afford no adequate cause for war, then we must regard her as suffering from the most extraordinary mental obsession of absolute madness that any country in the world ever knew. Hypocrite or madman; which? It would probably be the less offensive as it certainly would be the more reasonable, to adopt the former theory, and to regard Germany as synonymous with falsehood.—Boston Transcript.

Often when boiling eggs the white comes through the shell and spoils the taste of the egg through its appearance. This may be prevented if a teaspoonful of salt is put into the water before boiling.

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NO AMERICAN ARMY FOR FRANCE NOW

Pres. Wilson and Sec. Baker Favor Raising of Adequate Force Before Sending Any Troops Across Ocean.

Washington, D. C., April 23.—President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker emphatically disapproved the idea of sending American troops to fight in France until the United States army has acquired a sufficient force to be a factor in the struggle. This became known definitely following cable reports of an interview with Winston Churchill, former first lord of the British admiralty, strongly advocating the presence of "even a single American division on the battlefields of France or Flanders."

Mr. Churchill's idea is that the moral effect would be very beneficial to the entente and afford encouragement out of all proportion to the actual number of men employed. President Wilson, however, feels that this would not be a prudent or practical means of demonstrating this nation's wholehearted indorsement of the cause of democracy for which it is fighting.

The president's ideas have been communicated confidentially to the Senate and House military committees by Secretary Baker. First the president wants to have the country acquire a force of 43,000 officers and 1,034,270 men. He wants these ready within a year for whatever demands may come upon them. Meanwhile he wants more officers and more men. He desires to have the army bill up equal to the best trained armies of Europe and comparable to European troops in number as well as efficiency.

With this American force available for any service it may be called on to perform here or in Europe the president feels that the nation will not only be rendering the best assistance to the entente's ultimate victory, but will be perhaps in a position to exert the decisive moral power in the European trenches at a later time when man power is the all important factor. At present man power is not an essential to the entente cause, according to information reaching this government from London, Paris, Rome and Petrograd. The French and British need food and supplies at home more than additional men in the trenches. The United States has 14,000,000 men available for military service but cannot equip more than a third of this number.

Because of these considerations Secretary Baker has stated that no serious consideration has been given to sending abroad even a small force "for the moral effect" it would have in Europe or for the stimulation of recruiting at home. He wants the country's attention first centered on raising an army "for whatever work it may later be called to do."

Meanwhile the program is to mobilize our industrial and agricultural labor and other resources and provide munition and food to the maximum at the same time keeping our allies abroad fully supplied with the means of war by enlarged means of fully protected transportation.

"No decision has yet been reached concerning Col. Roosevelt's desire to raise a division of volunteers for service in France. This idea might be sanctioned as an exception to the war department's policy provided it can be shown that it would not divert men from the regular army and provided it would not divert the services of trained officers.

The latter is the most perplexing problem. If there are enough officers to spare to train 22,000 men for Col. Roosevelt's division, the war department wants them for work in the regular army. There is a particular shortage of trained officers now and the regular army needs the services of all it can get.

Kitchin and Stone Should Resign.

Those of us who retain our mental balance feel some sympathy for the six senators and the 30 representatives who voted against a declaration of war. We can respect their sincerity much as we may differ from their stand. We realize that what they did was hard to do.

Now that we are at war the hour for dissent, however, has passed. The country expects unity and must have it. Two of those who voted against the resolutions are the leaders in the Senate and the House. Senator Stone is chairman of the most important Senate committee, that of foreign affairs. Representative Kitchin is the Democratic leader of the House. The House must initiate all financial legislation. Such legislation is referred to the committee on ways and means. Kitchin is chairman of that committee.

Both of these men are now so placed that they must work for a war in which they disbelieve. They must put through bills to support the war.